

beings having an inclination to purposefully transform the habitat as well as a social being. The concept of the human being philosophical "gathering" is intended to mark a unique, personality-filled body of culture texts bound together by the information space of "cultural nests" (a city being considered here as a "cultural nest").

A city as a "cultural nest" is the result and the object of the creative activity of the human being. It covers practically all kinds of activities. Since the activity is of the cooperative character and is practically a co-activity, a "cultural nest" is a quintessence of sociality.

Thus, culture as a system of values associated with a place and history, it penetrates all the fields of human activities, connects a human being with the space of residence, determines relationships with other people. However, the "expansion of culture" discussed today not only by philosophers and researchers of culture studies but also by economists, political scientists, sociologists, managers, is not just a metaphor reflecting a growing importance of culture in the modern world. The concept means formation of a new environment of values, communication, sources, in which consumption of cultural products and services recedes into background, and providing opportunities for creative self-expression and self-realization steps forward. This is not only a process of technologies and communications development and emergence of new genre systems in art but also a political and macroeconomic processes described by modern researchers as development of a creative economy.

THE RIGHT OF RESIDENCE OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS

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Political and economic life of Ukraine, social values and orientations has changed lately. Human rights are among social priorities in Ukraine. Everyone knows why human rights are important. They are important because without them there could be no human dignity. Life without them, many people think, would not be worth living. In the words of the preamble to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights "recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world".

Ukrainian scientists such as V.M. Kossak, I.A. Biryukov and Z.V. Romovska have made significant contribution to the development of the doctrine of human rights. In our work, we want to pay more attention to the right of residence.

According to the article 310 of the Civil Code of Ukraine "An individual has the right of residence". Its aim is to protect, first of all, homeless people. This rule should stimulate public authorities and local governments to provide orphans by hostels and to give them credits for housing.

Today we have war in Ukraine. That is why appeared another category of citizens that need legal assistance on the right of residence. After the beginning of anti-terror operation in Ukraine, our government should ensure the rights and freedoms of internally displaced persons, in other words - refugees.

War is the number one problem in Ukraine. But we should not perceive only its negative points. For Ukraine it is an opportunity to update legal system and to get rid of the old Soviet influence. We are convinced that Ukrainians are on the path of democracy and liberty. To make positive changes possible Ukrainian authorities should take care of its citizens. In the first place, this applies to those, who left homeless because of Russian aggression in the Eastern Ukraine.

Law of Ukraine “On ensuring of rights and freedoms of internally displaced persons” was adopted on the 10.10.2014. It tells that internally displaced person is citizen of Ukraine, permanently residing at the territory of Ukraine, that was forced or voluntarily left one’s residence place as a result of or in order to avoid negative impact of armed conflict, temporary occupation, situations of generalized violence, mass violations of human rights and disasters of natural or human-made origin.

Owing to the fact that refugees had lost their jobs, authorities provided them with financial support: 884 UAH per person for pensioners, the disabled and children; 442 UAH per person for all others. So that people can pay for rent of accommodation in new cities.

Today, unfortunately, we can observe a negative trend. Tenants in large cities, such as Kyiv, Kharkiv, Dnipropetrovsk, refuse to rent housing for refugees. With the purpose of finding the reasons for this phenomenon, we have made some research. We found out that homeowners are worried about the solvency of internally displaced persons. Also, there are some rumors that government will adopt a law which would prohibit eviction of refugees without giving them other living quarters. This information shows the low legal awareness of Ukrainians.

We want to give some advice on how to solve those misunderstandings. Firstly, public authorities should explain to the citizens that refugees have not only financial support but also exemptions in employment. So, there are no reasons to worry about their ability to pay.

Secondly, there are unfinished houses in Ukrainian regions. Ukraine shall cooperate with other states, international organizations with a view to renovate those buildings. When all will be done, authorities will allocate housing accommodation for refugees. Similar projects have already been successfully implemented in some regions of Ukraine. Of course this proposal needs further improvement, but it can be considered as an option.

In conclusion, Ukraine is strong and independent country. And if Ukrainian authorities ensure fundamental rights and freedoms of all citizens, Ukraine also will be truly democratic.

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THE PRINCIPLES OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL STATUS OF THE PERSON AND CITIZEN

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The modern constitutional state is a democratic state in which the rights and freedoms of its citizens as well as their participation in implementation of power are provided.

Human rights are considered to be the basis of constitutionalism, for the purpose of the constitution is to ensure freedom and safety of the person. Therefore, human rights have become the most important institute of the constitutional law. Constitutional rights and freedoms belong to each individual. The rights and freedoms of the citizen belong only to those persons who are citizens of this state. Constitutional rights of the person are natural and inalienable.

The Constitution is the fundamental act of the country [1]. The position of the individual in the society, reflected and fixed in the basic law, is defined as the constitutional status of a person. Its content is primarily manifested in the institute of citizenship, principles, constitutional rights, and freedoms. The legal status of the person depends first of all on his/her social status, for instance: a citizen, foreigner, stateless person, or a person with dual citizenship. Refugees can have a special status.

Citizenship is defined as the status of a person as an official member of the state recognized under the customs or laws of this state [5]. A person may have multiple citizenships and a person who does not have citizenship of any state is considered to be stateless.

Citizens have the following rights: 1) right to vote; 2) right to get a passport; 3) right to apply to consulate assistance overseas; 4) right to re-enter their native country at any time without any immigration restrictions; 5) right to immunity from deportation; 6) right to register overseas their born children as citizens by descent; 7) right to seek employment by the government; 8) right to serve in the armed forces (where citizenship is normally required) [2]. On the other hand, the fact that the citizens enjoy a number of rights presupposes that they have certain civil duties too, namely: obey the law, pay taxes, provide for national defense, etc.

Foreigners, stateless persons, and persons with dual citizenship must know and